



KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

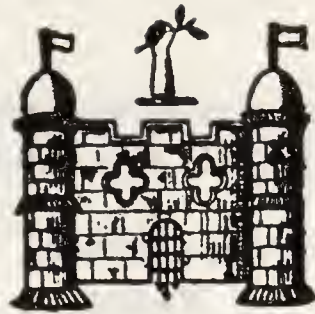


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

For the year 1963.



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
as at 31.12.63

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor M. RAFFERTY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
Vacant

Councillor T. ALMOND

„ C. C. BRICE

„ P. BROADBELT

„ A. J. DYER

„ W. EMMETT

„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

„ M. M. JOHNSTONE

Councillor J. MATTHEWS

„ M. RAFFERTY, J.P.

„ J. T. ROBSON

„ H. P. ROLPH

„ D. RONCHETTI

„ MRS. D. L. SCURRAH

Chairman of the Health Committee:
Councillor W. EMMETT

Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee:
Councillor J. MATTHEWS

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:
N. V. HEPPLER, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.,

Public Health Inspector:
B. R. McHUGH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk/Typist:
Mrs. J. YEADON

Telephone Number
Knaresborough 2264.

Knaresborough House,
Knaresborough.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the work of your Health Department and the health of your district during the year 1963.

Apart from some measles which occurred in the town the year has been singularly free from notifiable infectious disease. Three suspected cases of food poisoning proved to be suffering from a type of virus enteritis which caused some minor illness in the population.

In a resort such as Knaresborough, good personal hygiene, particularly among those engaged in the handling of food, is extremely important as a safeguard against bacterial food poisoning. The catering trade generally is very conscious of this, and your Department pays special attention to the condition of food premises.

The Report again contains details of the County Council health services, and your Public Health Inspector has provided a very full report on the environmental health services.

We continue to demolish or improve unfit houses. This is a policy which, besides keeping Knaresborough a pleasant place in which to live, produces hidden benefits in healthier children and fitter adults.

I appreciate very much the kindness and unfailing help provided by your Chief Officers and their staffs, and by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1963)	9,560
Area (in acres)	2,488
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1963	3,320
Rateable value, March 31st, 1963	£100,795
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1963 ...	£399

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England.

During the summer, catering is one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries including the manufacture of plastic goods, raincoats, shirts, and sports clothes, two linen and cotton weaving mills, a saw mill, and a boat building and repair factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Live Births.					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	146	88	58
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Total					152	91	61
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population					...	...	15.9
Adjusted birth rate					...	...	17.2
Comparability Factor					...	...	1.08
Still Births					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							13.0

Deaths					Total	Male	Female
					178	90	88
Crude death rate per 1,000 population					...	...	18.6
Adjusted death rate					...	...	10.6
Comparability Factor					...	...	0.57
Maternal Mortality					Rates per 1,000 total births		
					Deaths		
Puerperal Sepsis					...	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes					...	0	0.00
Infant Mortality					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate					...	1	—
Illegitimate					...	1	—
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:							
All infants per 1,000 live births					...	...	13.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births						...	6.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births						...	166.7

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The birth rate of 17.2 is higher than in 1962, but is still lower than the national rate of 18.2.

Deaths

The death rate of 10.6 shows a decrease from that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	...	...	...	...	39
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	...	...	...	...	34
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	25
Cancer and other new growth...	...	...	...	...	22
Influenza, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	19

Together these groups account for three quarters of the deaths from all causes.

Natural Decrease of Population

The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 26.

Infantile Mortality

Two children under the age of one year died during 1963, a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 live births. This compares with a rate of 6.5 for the previous year and 20.9 for England and Wales. The causes of death were congenital malformation and prematurity.

Maternal Mortality

No mother has died in Knaresborough as a result of childbirth for many years.

Causes of Death
Registrar-General's Return

Table II.

Causes of Death					1963		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	2	1	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	3	1	4	3	1	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2	—	2	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	—	1	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	1	11	10	1	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	2	—	2	2	—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	11	23	34	11	23	34
18	Coronary disease, angina	17	8	25	17	8	25
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3	2	1	3
20	Other heart diseases	7	7	14	7	7	14
21	Other circulatory diseases	7	15	22	7	15	22
22	Influenza	1	—	1	1	—	1
23	Pneumonia	3	4	7	3	4	7
24	Bronchitis	7	4	11	7	4	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	2	1	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	1	1	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	7	13	20	7	13	20
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	3	—	3
34	All other accidents	3	4	7	3	4	7
35	Suicide	1	1	2	1	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total					90	88	178

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

The names and qualifications are set out on page 2.

2. Health Services

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out for the Claro Water Board by Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax, and Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, Leeds, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis as, without such confirmation, it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

In urgent cases, where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Acts, 1948—1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital. This action is only taken when there is complete lack of home care and where the patient refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

No case was dealt with under these Acts during 1963.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report of Divisional Medical Officer for 1963, Division No. 7

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1. General
2. Divisional Staff
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4. Speech Therapy
5. Cardiac Clinic
6. Child Guidance Clinic
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8. Paediatric Clinic
9. Midwifery
10. Health Visiting
11. Home Nursing
12. Vaccination and Immunisation
13. B.C.G. Vaccination
14. Mental Health
15. Home Help Service
16. Prevention of illness, Care and After-Care
17. Chiropody
18. Registration of Nursing Homes
19. Registration of Old People's Homes
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
22. Health Education

1. General

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	...	...	57,480
Ripon City	...	...	10,680
Knaresborough Urban District...			9,560
Nidderdale Rural District	...		16,320
Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District	..	..	13,540
Total			<hr/> 107,580 <hr/>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large commercial organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

2. Divisional Staff

Medical Officers:

- N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.
- Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer. (Resigned 5.4.64)
- Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.
- P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.
- A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.
- †L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.
- †J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.
- †H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.
- †R. Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.
- †W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.
- †Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Sybil Burton, M.B., Ch.B. | } Clinic doctors
working on a
sessional
basis |
| Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S., | |
| Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B. | |
| Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B. | |

Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)

County Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Remedial Teacher	1
Clerical	1

Ophthalmic Clinic

†Orthoptist	1
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Mental Health Service

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1
Mental Welfare Officers	3
Harrogate Training Centre	...	...	...	...	6

Dental Officers

Mr. K. S. Erskine, L.P.S.	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant)	1
Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.	1

Speech Therapist	1
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Nursing Staff

Divisional Nursing Officer	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	13
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison duties	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Home Nurses	...	...	...	...	11
Home Nurse (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	1
Home Nurse Midwives	...	...	...	...	12
Midwives	...	...	...	...	3

Administrative

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	...	2
Clerical	...	17

Sale of Food Assistant

Part-time	...	2
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Dental Attendants	...	5
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Albany Avenue Day Nursery

Nursing Staff	...	6
Domestic Staff	...	3

Home Helps

Whole-time	...	8
Part-time	...	189

Domestic Staff, etc.

Cleaners, part-time	...	9
Gardener, part-time	...	1
Meals Assistant, Harrogate Training Centre	...	1
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	...	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	...	1

† Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

3. School Health Service

Routine medical inspection has continued as usual. In addition, the staff have been busy following up an attempt to recognise children with an intellectual defect conducted in the Division by the Educational Psychologist. This has entailed a good deal of additional work for all concerned but it is hoped that the results will be a useful guide to the planners of the day E.S.N. School which it is hoped will shortly be built in Harrogate.

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1959 and later	2	2	100 %	—	—
1958	431	430	99.76 %	1	0.24 %
1957	452	452	100 %	—	—
1956	293	293	100 %	—	—
1955	366	365	99.72 %	1	0.28 %
1954	318	318	100 %	—	—
1953	140	139	99.28 %	1	0.72 %
1952	75	75	100 %	—	—
1951	201	201	100 %	—	—
1950	100	100	100 %	—	—
1949	359	359	100 %	—	—
1948 & earlier	1,066	1,065	99.89 %	1	0.11 %
TOTAL	3,803	3,799	99.88 %	4	0.12 %

B. Pupils found to require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections.
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth)	For defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
1959 and later	—	—	—
1958	16	70	80
1957	15	53	67
1956	10	31	40
1955	15	32	45
1954	12	32	43
1953	7	9	15
1952	1	2	2
1951	20	29	45
1950	11	15	23
1949	12	25	35
1948 and earlier	51	47	94
TOTAL	164	316	489

C. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	308
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	284
c	13			Total	<u>592</u>

D. Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	9,619
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	113
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

E. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS—

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	10	13	24	23	23	14	57	50
5	Eyes— a. Vision ..	33	41	63	278	74	119	170	438
	b. Squint ..	14	13	2	4	16	25	32	42
	c. Other ..	5	2	4	10	9	10	18	22
6	Ears— a. Hearing ..	4	22	3	20	12	45	19	57
	b. Otitis Media	2	16	4	1	3	12	9	29
	c. Other ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—
7	Nose and Throat ..	12	24	20	21	23	38	55	83
8	Speech	8	23	2	—	12	20	22	43
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	2	1	—	2	3	3	5
10	Heart	—	22	1	5	—	25	1	52
11	Lungs	3	41	—	18	7	59	10	118
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ..	2	6	—	—	1	4	3	10
	b. Other ..	14	18	2	12	17	47	33	77
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ..	—	4	1	18	—	14	1	36
	b. Feet ..	25	15	1	18	25	36	51	69
	c. Other ..	3	2	2	10	6	10	11	22
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ..	—	2	1	2	1	4	2	8
	b. Other ..	15	40	1	5	19	50	35	95
15	Psychological —								
	a. Development	1	8	—	4	11	10	12	22
	b. Stability ..	3	15	1	12	9	48	13	75
16	Abdomen	2	2	—	1	4	6	6	9
17	Other	5	8	9	1	11	7	25	16

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

F. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	1	16
5	Eyes- a. Vision ..	—	58
	b. Squint ..	2	17
	c. Other ..	—	—
6	Ears- a. Hearing ..	5	19
	b. Otitis Media	1	6
	c. Other ..	—	—
7	Nose and Throat	1	2
8	Speech	12	6
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	—	18
11	Lungs	—	11
12	Developmental- a. Hernia ..	—	2
	b. Other ..	—	21
13	Orthopaedic- a. Posture ..	—	17
	b. Feet	—	23
	c. Other ..	—	12
14	Nervous System- a. Epilepsy ..	1	1
	b. Other ..	—	13
15	Psychological- a. Development	7	21
	b. Stability ..	5	23
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	1	2

GROUP 1
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	13
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	678
Total	691
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	477

GROUP 2

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	56
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	18
Received other forms of treatment ..	39
	<hr/>
	114

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1963	...	...	...	8
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	6

GROUP 3

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	19
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	—

GROUP 4

DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding Uncleanliness)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—i Scalp	...
ii Body	...
Scabies	...
Impetigo	...
Other skin diseases	18
	<hr/>
	18

GROUP 5

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	96
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GROUP 6

Speech Therapy

Numbers of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under
arrangements made by the Authority 106

GROUP 7

Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the authority ...	302
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	7
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	552
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	4
(e) Cardiac Clinic	178
(f) Verminous heads	—

Handicapped Pupils

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

236 children were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1963.

The children were classified in the following categories:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	—	1	—	—
Partially sighted	2	3	—	—
Deaf	—	11	—	—
Partially deaf	5	4	—	—
Maladjusted	7	11	—	—
Physically handicapped ...	18	6	1	4
Educationally subnormal ...	106	48	—	—
Epileptic	—	2	—	—
Delicate... ..	2	3	—	—
Double defect	—	1*	1†	—
Total ...	140	90	2	4

†Blind/Deaf pre-school child. *E.S.N./Physically handicapped.

Audiometry

Towards the end of the year health visitors were trained in the use of the pure tone audiometer in preparation for testing children in Junior Schools to detect hearing loss.

It is hoped to start this procedure early in 1964.

In addition, pre-school children with a history which indicates a special risk of deafness will also be tested. 14 were tested during the year.

4. Speech Therapy

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 54 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 52 others was continued.

10 visits were paid to schools and 17 domiciliary visits were made.

Cases Treated

Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defects of Articulation:						
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	40
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:						
(i) Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Nasal obstruction		...	...	...	...	3
Aphasia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective speech due to:						
(i) Educational sub-normality			...	...	...	3
(ii) Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retarded speech development	...		...	...	...	6
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other defects:						
Hypernasality due to Post adenoidectomy	...				...	1
				Total	...	<u>106</u>

Cases discharged:

Discharged during year	...	...	...	...	54
Speech normal	...	...	...	...	41
Speech improved	...	...	...	...	9
Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	...	—
Non co-operative	...	...	...	...	1
Left school	...	...	...	...	2
Left district	...	...	...	...	—
Other reasons:					
Gone to Special School	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	...	<u>108</u>

5. Cardiac Clinic

The purpose of this clinic which is held weekly at the Harrogate General Hospital is to give advice on the physical capacity of children with heart abnormalities and to provide expert diagnostic facilities.

The Clinic is staffed by a Cardiologist, a Paediatrician and a Senior School Medical Officer.

During 1963, 178 children made 245 attendances. Special Clinics are held occasionally and attended by Mr. Wooler from the Leeds General Infirmary. He saw 9 children during the year and the following recommendations were made:—

1. Fallot's tetralogy—admission to Leeds for angiocardio-graphy.
2. Ventricular septal defect—refer to Mr. Watson for closure of defect.
3. Patent ductus—admission to Leeds for surgery.
4. ? ventricular septal defect—refer to Mr. Watson for further investigation and opinion. Name added to waiting list.
5. Right ventricular hypertrophy—admission to Leeds for further investigation.
6. Transposition of great vessels and pulmonary hypertension—admission to Leeds for further investigation and operation.
7. Patent atrial septum—name placed on waiting list for admission to Leeds for operation.
8. Patent ductus—operation indicated. Name placed on waiting list.
9. Enlarged heart—defer further investigation for time being until child is older.

There were 6 attendances at Leeds General Infirmary for further investigation pending admission for operation.

5 admissions took place for cardiac catheterisation, and 7 children were admitted for cardiac surgery.

6. Child Guidance Clinic

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report:—

The main function of a Child Guidance Clinic is the diagnosis and treatment of families' difficulties with children, and to this end the clinic is fully staffed two whole days a week, with facilities for remedial teaching available the whole week during school terms.

However, an important auxiliary function is that of teaching those who are taking up work in clinics, or who will be working in co-operation with clinics. This professional responsibility has been welcomed by the child guidance team, not only in the case conferences, which are held each week, but in their outside activities. During the year Mr. Pickles has continued to lecture on behalf of the National Association of Mental Health to the course for training centre supervisors; Mrs. Nursten has been appointed part-time Lecturer in Social Casework at the University of Leeds, and as Tutor to the Home Office Course for Child Care Officers; Mrs. Ramsbottom has given evening classes at Waldernheath Approved School; Mr. Pritchard has talked to Parent-Teacher Associations, and I have lectured at the College of further Education in Harrogate on two courses for groups of residential workers in child care.

During the year Mr. Pickles has completed his survey of retarded children in primary schools in September, and since then has been visiting Bridge House School on Friday mornings to assess boys who are deaf.

In 1963, 102 new cases were seen: 27 girls and 75 boys. The sources of referral from Division 7 followed the pattern of previous years:

Divisional Medical Officer	...	...	...	30
General Practitioners	...	...	...	11
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	2
Probation Officer	...	...	...	2
Parents	...	...	...	3
Children's Homes	...	...	...	3
Head Teachers	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	1
Total				58

There were proportionately fewer cases referred from the Juvenile Court.

As in the past we have continued to have regular visits from: Probation Officers, Child Care Officers, Head Teachers, etc. Dr. Schofield has continued to attend our weekly lunchtime meetings and we learn with regret that she is to leave Harrogate, though we wish her all success in the future.

In June Dr. C. Simpson Smith, Senior Administrative Medical Officer, School Health, visited the clinic and we have had the opportunity subsequently to have discussions with him.

Miss Griffin, Divisional Nursing Officer, has attended some of our meetings and we have valued her support and would hope to see more of her and the Health Visitors in the future. Two post-graduate students from the Institute of Education, Leeds, and other students in training have also visited us.

Our outside contacts were consolidated and extended by visits to In-Patients Units, Hospital and various schools.

Miss Blackburn's Report on Remedial Teaching

The new year began with 17 children on roll, but 2 were transferred for special schooling, one on physical grounds, and in this case boarding placement has been amply justified. One child was withdrawn by a parent who disliked the idea of segregation from his normal school class. This move has proved very detrimental to the boy. 2 new children were admitted during the year, both of Secondary Modern age, one a serious case of school refusal. At present we have 5 girls and 11 boys, age range as follows:—

1 is	14 years
3 are	13 years
1 is	12 years
5 are	11 years
4 are	10 years
1 is	9 years
1 is	8 years

This gives 11 in the earlier age range, again indicating earlier referral, though often this referral is delayed until the final year, in the primary school, when, one feels, it would be better before then. Progress with these younger children is very well maintained, and the growth in confidence, as basic difficulties are overcome, is very rewarding.

With the older children the rate of progress is slower and what one is able to do is limited. Even so, an all-round improvement has been very marked in a girl of 14, and home relationships have improved. Appreciation of our work is constantly shown by Heads of schools, and parents, and we continue to maintain close co-operation with home and school. The team continues to keep a very close watch on all the problems of children in the remedial group.

I wish to thank Dr. Hepple for his constant interest and understanding and Dr. Smithson with whom we are pleased to have had a closer contact during the year. Also staffs of the Divisional Health departments for their co-operation. Finally to say how much I gain from the loyalty of the members of the clinic team and from the stimulus of working with them.

7. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Births

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications:	290	1	1,788	30	2,109
(b) Add Inward Transfers	4	—	202	4	210
(c) Total Notifications received	294	1	1,990	34	2,319
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers ..	2	—	491	8	501
(e) Total adjusted births	292	1	1,499	26	1,818
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals ..			1,461	25	
(b) Maternity Homes			2	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			36	1	
TOTAL			1,499	26	

The proportion of births taking place in hospital continues to increase. The figure of 16 per cent for domiciliary confinements is the lowest recorded.

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%
1963	84%	16%

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic, and two sessions per month at Alma House, Ripon. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 238 expectant mothers made 2,025 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 46 mothers made 234 attendances at Knaresborough Clinic, and 26 mothers made 94 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL CLINICS

Name and Address of Antenatal/Post natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of separate sessions held during year					No. of women in attendance (including those seen at combined infant welfare & ante-natal sessions)		Total no. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare & ante-natal sessions)	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mother-craft & relaxation)	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	A/N	P/N	A/N	P/N
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	81	—	—	—	81	85	—	224	—
Alma House Clinic, Ripon	—	—	24	—	24	4	1	19	14
*Pateley Bridge	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—
*Summerbridge	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Totals	81	—	60	—	141	89	1	243	14

*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1963.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

The table on the following pages gives particulars of all fixed clinics in the division.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area, as follows:—

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	„
Bishop Monkton	Friday	„
Bishop Thornton	Monday	„
Burnt Yates	Monday	„
†Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	Monthly
Dacre	Monday	„
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
†Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	„
Grantley	Tuesday	„
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	„
†Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
†Hampsthwaite	Friday	„
Heyshaw Lane End	Monday	„
†Hunsingore	Wednesday	„
Killinghall	Friday	„
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	„
†Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	„
†Knapton	Wednesday	„
Lofthouse	Monday	„
Markington	Monday	„
†Marton-cum-Grafton	Wednesday	„
Mickley	Tuesday	„
North Lees	Tuesday	„
North Stainley	Tuesday	„
†Nun Monkton	Wednesday	„
Ramsgill	Monday	„
†Rufforth	Wednesday	„
Sawley	Tuesday	„
†Scotton	Friday	„
Shaw Mills	Monday	„
Skelton	Tuesday	„
†Staveley	Wednesday	„
Studley	Tuesday	„
Winksley	Tuesday	„

†Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.

INFANT WELFARE

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant welfare sessions held during year by				
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate ..	75	25	—	—	100
St. John Ambulance H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate ..	52	—	—	—	52
Bar Methodist Church, Skipton Road, Harrogate	—	—	49	—	49
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises) ..	—	26	—	—	26
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	—	—	25	—	25
Pannal Memorial Hall, Pannal, Harrogate ..	—	—	12	—	12
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate ..	—	12	—	—	12
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough	73	25	—	—	98
Methodist Sunday School, Boroughbridge	51	—	—	—	51
Village Hall, Whixley	23	—	—	—	23
Church Hall, Upper Poppleton	25	—	—	—	25
Alma House, Ripon	50	—	—	—	50
Pateley Bridge	—	—	2	—	2
Summerbridge	—	—	1	—	1
Mobile Clinic	224	—	215	—	439
Totals	573	88	304	—	965

CENTRES

No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total no. of chil- dren who atten- ded during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total atten- dances during the year	No. of chil- dren ref- erred else- where	No. of chil- dren on "At Risk" Regi- ster
1963	1962	1958- 1961		1963	1962	1958- 1961			
248	148	51	447	1,628	986	353	2,967	—	6
135	27	14	176	1,044	796	208	2,048	—	2
165	112	109	386	1,473	808	268	2,549	—	—
13	7	1	21	144	124	39	307	—	—
60	15	6	81	395	392	191	978	—	—
11	4	2	17	48	92	17	157	—	—
28	6	1	35	137	81	40	258	—	—
146	40	30	216	1,829	1,626	1,154	4,609	2	1
45	49	31	125	347	291	317	955	—	—
16	5	1	22	134	60	127	321	—	1
38	10	10	58	406	230	176	812	3	—
160	148	64	372	2,415	1,286	504	4,205	1	27
32	29	21	82	308	100	137	545	—	12
13	5	16	34	117	36	47	200	—	—
122	159	165	446	630	991	673	2,294	3	—
,232	764	522	2,518	11,055	7,899	4,251	23,205	9	50

(e) Distribution of Welfare Foods

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:—

HARROGATE

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate	Monday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises)	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Pannal Institute, Harrogate	Last Thursday in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate	First Tuesday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

RIPON

Divisional Health Office, Ripon	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon	Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE CLINICS

Knaresborough Clinic	Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION POINTS

Birstwith	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Bishop Monkton	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Burton Leonard	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Voluntary worker
Darley	By arrangements	W.R.C.C. Staff
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary worker
Great Ouseburn	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening	Voluntary worker
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Voluntary worker

Killinghall, Methodist Church	Alternate Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Kirkby Malzeard	Anytime	Voluntary worker
North Stainley	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Pateley Bridge	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Staveley Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary worker

(f) Phenylketonuria

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

1,579 children were tested, and one positive test emerged. This subsequently cleared up without treatment.

(g) Dental Care

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in the need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

114 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. This figure includes about 35% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, one was under 15 years, 45 were between the ages of 15 and 19, while 53 were aged between 20 and 29 years. This is not, therefore, mainly a teenage problem, as is often assumed.

(i) Care of Premature Infants

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

The Sorrento cot has the disadvantage of being too bulky for easy transport, and at the time of writing the provision of smaller portable incubators is still being considered.

(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children.

8. Paediatric Clinics

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital. In Ripon, Dr. Prosser holds a clinic as necessary at Alma House.

Nocturnal Enuresis

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:—

23 new cases of nocturnal enuresis have been treated during the past year. More older children (9 to 16 years) have been selected, because it was felt that children of this group were often ashamed of their difficulty and they were very anxious to co-operate. The sixteen year old boy was a boy who had started work at Leeds and wanted to live away from home.

There were 15 good results and 7 partial successes. There was 1 with no improvement. This child was only five and he was terrified by the buzzer. Subsequently the mother said that the situation had improved by strict limitation of drink after four o'clock.

There were 3 relapses from the children treated last year. One quickly became dry; one must be classified as a partial success; and the third one still awaits the alarm buzzer.

The use of Dexamphetamine has not been asked for, nor has the extension buzzer been tried out yet.

30 cases of nocturnal enuresis are under treatment or are waiting for the alarm buzzer.

9. Midwifery

During 1963, domiciliary midwives cared for 282 home confinements while 1,769 cases were delivered in institutions. 144 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 211 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 314 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Three whole-time midwives and twelve home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1963

Employment of Midwives	No. of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the year					TOTALS	Cases in Institutions
	Domiciliary Cases						
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	70	211	282	—	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,769	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes)	—	—	—	—	—	31	
TOTALS	—	1	70	211	282	1,800	

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from Institution:—

(i) At 48 hours	..	..	..	144
(ii) After 48 hours and up to and including the fifth day	..	..	..	211

One Statutory Notice was received from midwives during the year as follows:—

Liability to be a source of infection ... 1

14 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

MEDICAL AID NOTICES

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	1	8	2	3
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	8	2	3

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 3 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 1.

Pethidine alone was given to 24 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 76 patients and to a further 133 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

10. Health Visiting

15 full-time Health Visitors and 1 full-time Assistant Health Visitor, and 1 part-time Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part

III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

	No. of cases i.e. first visits	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1963	1,662	6,525	968
2. Children born in 1962	1,442	4,721	480
3. Children born in 1958-61	2,706	7,193	698
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	5,810	18,439	2,146
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1,083	3,364	171
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	502	—	8
7. Mentally disordered persons ..	15	45	5
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	11	—	—
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	31	92	2
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	27	—	—
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	81	325	47
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases ..	5	7	—
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on T.B. work) ..	—	—	—

11. Home Nursing

24 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the Division at the end of the year. 12 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the year's work follow:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical	833	12,851
Surgical	187	4,053
Infectious diseases	7	67
Tuberculosis	20	782
Maternal complications ..	24	138
Other	29	203
TOTAL	1,100	18,094

12. Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below :—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ..	284	364	71	27	6	752
Number re-vaccinated	2	1	20	59	20	102

There has been a return to normal figures for the vaccination of young children after the temporary increase last year due to the occurrence of smallpox in Yorkshire.

(b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough

1,308 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Number of children at 31st December, 1963, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1963	1-4 1962-59	5-9 1958-54	10-14 1953-49	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)	..				
1959-1963	311	4,355	3,091	1,245	9,002
1958 or earlier ..	—	—	2,066	4,521	6,587

	Number of children immunised during 1963							
	Born in the years							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	
Primary ..	329	779	165	35	11	53	22	1,394
Booster ..	—	10	10	4	21	397	22	464

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens:—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 1 year	513
1 to 2 years	717
2 to 3 years	131
3 to 4 years	68
Over 4 years	451
TOTAL — —	1,880

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively.

2,157 people received a full course of vaccination during the year, 2,092 of these being with the oral type vaccine.

13. **B.C.G. Vaccination**

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:—

1.	No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	5
2.	Acceptances	
(a)	No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary (whether the offer was made during the year or previously)	2,777
(b)	No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	436
(c)	No. of acceptances	1,102
(d)	Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)–(b) ...	47.1%
3.	Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test	
(a)	No. of children 2(c)	1,036
(b)	Result of Heaf Test (i) Positive	229
	(ii) Negative	772
	(iii) Not ascertained	35
	Total ...	1,036
(c)	Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...	22.9%
4.	Vaccination	
	No. Vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ...	758

14. **Mental Health**

We have been fortunate in having a full staff throughout the year for this rapidly developing service.

Details of the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers was as follows:—

Visits Paid

Pre-Care	506
After-Care	1,120
Sub-normals	553

101 attendances were made at out patient clinics. Admissions to hospitals undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers:—

Under Section	5	...	...	...	...	...	156
„	25	...	...	...	...	...	11
„	26	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	29	...	...	...	...	...	37
„	40	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	60	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Psychiatric Social Club

This was started on a weekly basis at the Training Centre at the end of April, 1963. Seven patients attended. Since then it has gone from strength to strength and now has an average attendance of 20. There are 31 patients on the club books, of whom 27 have had in-patient treatment previously, and 3 have returned for further treatment in hospital.

The members can be categorised as follows:—

Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
National Health Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maintained by relatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
In employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
National Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The social activities include dominoes, cards, beetle drives, discussions, Play readings, art, and table tennis, with dancing from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. The Castleford Club was entertained to supper and a social on 29.10.63, and the Club visited the Pantomime on the invitation of the Harrogate Happy Wanderers early in January.

Training Centre

The Training Centre continued to expand its scope during the year, and plans were made for an adjoining residential hostel for 8 children which should be finished shortly.

Miss M. Reynolds, the Centre Supervisor, reports as follows:—

“The year 1963 was a most successful and progressive one, in spite of considerable staff changes and sickness. At the beginning of the year our Caretaker was on sick leave for two months; shortly afterwards, Miss McCall—Trainee—was on sick leave for two months. Also at this time Mrs. Mawson—Senior Instructor, Female Wing—was on maternity leave until the end of April.

Mrs. Barker commenced duties as temporary Senior Instructor, Female Wing, during Mrs. Mawson's absence. In March Mrs. Barker was appointed an Assistant Supervisor for the Junior Wing and transferred accordingly. Meanwhile, Mrs. Williams, a retired headmistress, was appointed temporary Senior Instructor, Female Wing, until Mrs. Mawson's return.

In June, Mr. Plant, Senior Instructor, Male Wing, worked at Whitby for two weeks with trainees on holiday.

In September, Miss McCall commenced leave of absence for two years to attend the National Association for Mental Health Diploma Course in Bristol for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Mr. Plant commenced leave of absence for one year to attend a similar course in Birmingham.

Mr. Swales was appointed temporary Senior Instructor—Male Wing, during Mr. Plant's absence but in December he was offered a permanent post and he transferred to West Ardsley Training Centre.

Mr. Biss is now temporary Senior Instructor—Male Wing—until Mr. Plant's return in July. Mrs. Musgrove was appointed as a Temporary Welfare Assistant during Miss McCall's absence.

In spite of all this change and upheaval, staff relationships remained very good.

At various times we have had National Association for Mental Health Students on teaching practice; they have done some excellent work with the children in the Junior Wing.

The Junior Wing and Special Care Unit

At the beginning of 1963 there were 32 children on the register, 20 boys and 12 girls.

Teaching and training progressed favourably as we followed a full programme. Work was commenced for a display of activities for the opening of the Centre in May.

In July the children were taken to Saltburn for a day.

During August the paintings of 10 children were entered in a competition in Leeds. Six won consolation prizes and 2 were mentioned as worthy of recognition.

At the beginning of September, weekly swimming lessons commenced at Starbeck Swimming Baths. These have proved to be most successful.

In the middle of October a simple Harvest Festival Service was held in the Centre led by Rev. Williams. A Missionary from Kenya talked to the children, parents and visitors. Gifts of produce were taken by the children to Harrogate General Hospital and to an old people's home.

A fireworks party was enjoyed in November.

Before the Christmas holiday the children in the Junior Wing and Special Care Unit had a Christmas party. Patients from Oulton Hall Hospital were invited and everyone was entertained by a magician before Santa Claus paid a visit.

Adult Female and Male Wings

At the beginning of 1963 there were 13 women and 8 men on the register. Good work continues in these wings although we seem to have quite a few low grade trainees.

The female trainees do all the laundry for the Centre and have a baking day once a week.

Contract work for the Supplies Department has commenced and is working out very well. Time is still allowed for Physical Education, Movement to Music, Ballroom Dancing, Singing and Outdoor games.

In April the female trainees were taken to the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. On July 9th all the trainees went to Saltburn for a day.

On July 24th the females were taken to the Yorkshire Egg Packers for a visit of observation and on July 29th they were taken to Betty's Bakery for the same purpose.

Swimming lessons commenced in September.

On December 12th trainees from both wings went to the Odeon Theatre.

A Christmas party was held on December 18th and patients from Oulton Hall Hospital attended. Four members of Leeds Y.M.C.A. attended and gave a film show.

Five adult trainees have now left the Centre and are working.

Throughout the year emphasis is placed on social competence in and outside the Centre and children and adults have opportunities of travel on public transport, and to go for nature walks; for general observation walks—to the shops, railway station, zebra crossing, post office, etc.

On May 29th this Centre was officially opened and this entailed a great deal of hard work.

In August, work commenced on extensions to the hall and kitchen; this work is not yet nearing completion. Because of this, normal routine has been disturbed.

During 1963, we have had many interesting visitors to the Centre—doctors, student nurses, student health visitors, student teachers, social workers—one from South Africa, and sixth form girls from Knaresborough Grammar School.

Most of the Centre staff have been to Grantley Hall on training courses and some to County Hall for special staff meetings.

Social functions have taken place and the Psychiatric Social Club meets weekly.

It is most helpful to have a Welfare Assistant to help with washing, toileting and other emergencies because teachers do not have to leave the rest of their class.

I now look forward to the completion of the building extensions; the return of the staff from training courses, and a continuance of the present happy atmosphere, with good relations between staff and between staff and trainees.”

Out-Patient Clinics are held as follows and attended by a Mental Welfare Officer:—

Monday p.m.	Ripon & District Hospital	Dr. Munro
Tuesday a.m.	Harrogate General Hospital	Dr. Galley
p.m.	„ „ „	Drs. Munro and Ahmed
Friday p.m.	„ „ „	Drs. Morris, Munro and Galley

Mentally Sub-normal Patients

50 sub-normal patients in the Division do not attend the Training Centre. Of these 32 are in full or part-time employment and 18 are adequately employed at home.

Harrogate Therapeutic Club

This venture began on an experimental basis in October, 1963, It meets on four afternoons per week in rooms which are rented by the County Council at the ‘61 Centre’ in Harrogate. A psychiatrist attends regularly on three afternoons per week, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and group therapy is undertaken. Since this Club opened, 78 patients have been interviewed, 59 were considered to be suitable for group therapy; 18 received hospital care as out-patients or after admission, and one was referred to a practitioner in her home town. The average weekly attendance is at present 22, and the total attendance to the end of January, 1964, was 302.

This Club can deal with 50 patients per week and is still growing. Three patients have been referred by doctors from other areas. and several local general practitioners have visited the Club.

15. Home Help Service

This service has shown a slight increase in work over the previous year. 18,913 more hours were worked than in 1962.

8 full and 189 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 75 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:—

Category	No, of Cases	Hours Employed
Maternity	172	6,013.5
Mentally disordered	4	355.25
Chronic Sick (a) 65+	811	136,802.75
(b) Under 65 and Tuberculosis	121	12,888.25
Others	138	12,799.0
Totals	1,246	168,858.75

16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital, and once a week at Ripon & District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic. 395 contacts were skin tested and 229 of them were given B.C.G. The Chest Physicians saw 14 new cases of tuberculosis and 4 transfers from other areas during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ripon City and Pateley Bridge. 7 cases of tuberculosis were discovered of which 6 were inactive, and three other conditions were also found.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued its valuable work, and assistance in kind or cash was given to several cases.

Liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Disablement Resettlement Officer with regard to the working conditions of patients.

There are three Tuberculosis Health Visitors in the Division. One operates in Ripon City and Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District. One covers Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban District, and the western part of Nidderdale Rural District. One does the eastern end of the Nidderdale Rural District.

295 orders for free milk were issued to 59 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continues to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

Recuperative Home Treatment

During the year 20 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners; 6 were in respect of school boys; 1 in respect of a school girl; 2 were tuberculous patients; and the remaining 11 cases were in respect of other adults.

17 Chiropody

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

18. Registration of Nursing Homes

There were 18 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. 16 were inspected during 1963.

19. Registration of Old People's Homes

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated

Nine monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate and one in Ripon.

There were also two open meetings for a wider range of social workers during the year.

The first was addressed by the Rev. David Wainwright on "The Church's Moral Welfare Work."

The second was a talk on the work of the Children's Department by the Assistant Children's Officer.

21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.

During the year the County Council altered their scheme for the medical examination of new staff so that only those who had a significant medical history or who were over 45 years were examined. This has cut out some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

263 medical examinations were carried out as follows:—

West Riding County Council	...	...	...	...	44
District Councils	...	...	...	...	10
Other Authorities	...	...	...	...	16
Applicants for Teachers' Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	87
Children for Employment (including entertainments)					106

22. Health Education

The medical staff have done a good deal in this field during the year. Talks were given to the Friends of Harrogate, the trainees of the Tobacco Research laboratories, and American Parent-Teacher Association, Air Ministry Welfare Officers, and hospital nursing staff on various aspects of the Local Health Authority Services. A film on smoking was shown to the Army Apprentice School.

Miss Edwards, Deputy County Nursing Officer, has been to this Division three times to discuss and advise health visitors on Health Education, especially with regard to teaching in school. A syllabus was drawn up and discussed for use in teaching mothercraft to senior girls.

Health Education in Schools

In the Ripon area talks have been given in schools by Miss Brown in conjunction with the domestic science teacher at Pateley Bridge. Miss Harman has shown films on care of the hair and teeth to three of the small county primary schools.

In Harrogate Miss Riley has given talks to the St. Peter's girls with the domestic science teacher and Miss Fisher has given a course of talks to the senior girls at Starbeck Secondary Modern. Both of these classes are being extended in the new year.

Talks have been given to all the girls at Birklands Private School together with a sound film on personal hygiene.

At Knaresborough Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate have had a very busy year. Miss Harte has started a completely new course for girls taking 'A' level in Housecraft and Social Services, and has arranged visits to a Day Nursery and training centre, and has given talks to secondary modern girls on Home Safety and First Aid. Mrs. Holgate has given a course of lectures on mothercraft to the Secondary Modern girls.

All Health Visitors have continued to give teaching and advice at school hygiene inspections.

Mothers' Clubs

In Harrogate the club continues to keep going but membership poor, and meetings are held monthly.

At Knaresborough the Club flourished and membership has risen to 60+ entirely due to the interest shown by the Health Visitors and many interesting evenings were arranged, especially one at which there was a doll dressing competition.

Relaxation Classes

These are even more popular and a very good medium for education. There is now quite a long waiting list in Harrogate and arrangements are being made to start a new class in the new year, and for the midwives to take a more active part in the relaxation.

In Ripon the midwives and health visitors work in close co-operation.

Other forms of Health Education

Miss Fisher and Miss Griffin gave a talk to the parent-teacher association at Starbeck on the History of Health Visiting and the School Medical Services.

Miss Brown has given lectures to St. John Ambulance Cadets in Pateley Bridge, and Miss Griffin to senior V.A.D. in Harrogate.

Miss Harte has given lectures on mothercraft for the Duke of Edinburgh awards and many of the Health Visitors have acted as examiners for both the Red Cross and St. John's including one exam on Home Safety for the Duke of Edinburgh Award, and for Boy Scouts on Parentcraft.

Attempts have been made to show films and film strips, and to give formal talks at the I.W.C. at Knaresborough, but mothers with toddlers present find it difficult to concentrate and there is no room in which to separate the children from their parents.

A small exhibition was arranged with the Public Health Inspectors at the Royal Hall to display original posters made by Miss Harte.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

Hospitals under the management of the Regional Hospital Board

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knarborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	234	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	7
Princess Road, Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic sick	32	—
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knarborough	Infectious Diseases	5	5
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	10	—
do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knarborough	General Surgery, Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	—
do.	do.	Medical	21	—
do.	do.	Private wing Sect. 5	16	—
do.	do.	do. Sect. 4	8	—
Knarbro' Hospital	Stockwell Road Knarborough	Chronic Sick	132	—
do.	do.	Part III	87	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases. Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1963, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc,

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:																
Total (all ages) ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
					Infective		Post Infectious					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:												
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	—	—	2	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14 years	—	—	—	—					
15-44 "	—	—	—	—					
45-64 "	—	—	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	—	—	—	—					

Scarlet Fever

No cases were notified for the second year in succession.

Whooping Cough

There was 1 case notified compared with none in the previous year.

Measles

1963 was once again characterised by the occurrence of measles. 161 cases were notified compared with 110 in 1962. This is a notification rate of 16.8 per 1,000 population.

Pneumonia

3 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis

No notifications were received for the eleventh year in succession.

Tuberculosis

The 2 new pulmonary cases notified were both in adults. The attack rate was 0.21 per 1,000 population.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January 1963	29	28	3	3	63
New notifications in 1963	1	1	—	—	2
Number restored to Register ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	1	—	—	1
Number removed from Register in 1963	—	2	—	—	2
Number on Register at 31st December, 1963	30	28	3	3	64

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cancer

22 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate 2.30 per 1,000 population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1963.

After a Public Inquiry held in February, the Minister confirmed the Briggate and Fisher Gardens Clearance Areas with slight modifications. Later in the year work started on the building of flats to re-house tenants. It is expected that the last of these will be re-housed early in 1964.

There was an increase in the number of applications approved for Improvement Grants during the year. Although this is slightly more encouraging than the number dealt with in 1962, it is not going to solve the problem of those older houses in the town which are getting older and which, with the help of Grants, could be made to serve as reasonable and pleasant homes for many years to come by the provision of certain amenities. Again I feel that the Housing Act standards obtaining today are based on a pre-war level, and that homes without internal W.C.'s, Baths or Hot Water supply etc., should not be accepted as being satisfactory in 1963.

Two pieces of legislation made their appearance during the year, which will have a major effect on environmental health. Firstly the Meat Inspection Regulation, to which I refer elsewhere in my report and secondly the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, which will come into force in 1964 giving the protection, enjoyed by Factory workers for many years, to the many millions of people working in Shops and Offices throughout the Country. Standards of comfort and safety are being laid down which will give protection to many people in Knaresborough who previously did not enjoy them. Much work is going to be involved and by the end of 1964 it will be seen just what effect this Act will have on the hundreds of local citizens involved. One effect is quite certain—a great deal more work will fall upon an already overburdened Public Health Department!

I should like to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council for their help and encouragement, and to record my appreciation of the help and interest of Dr. Hepple throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

B. R. McHUGH

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	2862
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	...	226
Contraventions found after complaint...	...	...	182
Contraventions discovered	...	...	46
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.62	...	...	8
Number abated during 1963	...	...	217
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.63	...	...	13
Informal Notices served	...	...	153
Formal Notices served	...	...	1
Formal Notices complied with	...	...	1

DETAILS OF INSPECTION

Public Health Act, 1936:—

Obstructed drains and sewers	...	...	49
Drainage and sewer inspections	...	...	86
Drains Tested:—			
Colour Test	...	...	32
Water Test	...	...	1
Nuisances and sanitary defects	...	...	89
Cleanliness of houses	...	...	11
Keeping of animals	...	...	29
Insect infestations	...	...	43
Rivers, streams and ditches	...	...	18
Infectious diseases	...	...	17
Disinfections	...	...	3
Disinfestations	...	...	68
Knackers Yard	...	...	24
Unsewered premises	...	...	5
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	...	...	129
Public Conveniences	...	...	16
Public Cleansing Services:—			
Refuse Collection	...	...	106
Refuse Disposal	...	...	98
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	72
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	61
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	29
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	8
Factories Act, 1937:—			
Part 1	...	...	66
Outworkers	...	...	5
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	9
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	2

Hairdressers & Barbers	14
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1956	47
Housing Act, 1957-1961:—	
Survey and Inspection	178
Overcrowding	5
Miscellaneous visits	175
Improvement Grants	289
Council House Inspections	49
Food & Drugs Act, 1955:—	
Fried Fish Shops	22
Butchers' Shops	24
Bakehouses	18
General Provisions	69
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers	36
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	98
Food Preparation Premises	49
Confectioners	38
Ice Cream Premises and Selling	44
Hotels and Licenced premises	32
Milk and Dairies	11
Unsound Food	29
Miscellaneous Food Visits	8
Bacteriological Examinations:—	
Water	14
Milk	26
Ice Cream	17
Other Foods... ..	24
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vehicles	21
Slaughterhouse	186
Market Inspection	45
Food Stalls	89
Meetings and Interviews	124

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT TO ABATE NUISANCES, 1963

Eavesgutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed	8
Defective roofs repaired... ..	19
Defective floors repaired	14
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	62
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid	17
Defective windows repaired	18
Defective doors repaired	16
Defective stairs repaired... ..	3
New sinks provided	14

Cleanliness of houses improved	...	...	...	...	1
Cooking facilities improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Extra ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	2
Natural lighting improved	...	...	...	...	1
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	14
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	17
Defective W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	5
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	49
External walls rendered or pointed	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	25
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Yard surface repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Works to remedy dampness carried out	...	...	...	...	62
Insect nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	43

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

The supply and distribution of water in the district is undertaken by the Claro Water Board, of which Knaresborough Urban District Council is a constituent member. Water comes from Upland Surface supplies, with a natural fluoride content of .06 parts per million. The following table shows details of 14 water samples taken in the area and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. per 100 ml.		Result
		Coliform bacilli	Bact- Coli (Type 1)	
Public Supply	14	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory

All properties in the town are served by the Public Supply at individual internal points.

During 1963, water main extensions were carried out in the following streets:—

Aspin Park Lane
Greengate Lane
Hambleton Court
St. Margaret's Road
Scotch George Lane

No complaints were received about the adequacy or quality of the supply during the year; all 26 samples taken by the Claro Water Board were found to be satisfactory.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

During the year a new sewer bridge was completed over the river Nidd to replace the existing inverted syphon.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Surveyor's Department is responsible for the Public Conveniences in the district. Free hand washing facilities are provided at most of them.

Since my report for 1962 all turnstiles have been removed from the Public Conveniences. Access to all conveniences in the district has now been made free, with no appreciable rise in the incidence of vandalism.

FACTORIES

At the end of 1963, there were 59 premises on the Factory Register. Details of these premises are shown below:—

(a) Factories without power:—

Baking	...	...	...	1	Starshell Parachutes	...	1
Hand Knitwear	...	...	...	1	Upholstery and Cabinet		
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	1	Making	...	1
TOTAL 5							

(b) Factories with power:—

Bakeries	...	...	...	3	Manufactured Meat		
Boot Making and Repairs				1	Foods	...	2
Boot & Shoe repairs	...			2	Motor Vehicle repairs	...	9
Brickworking machinery				1	Plastic goods	...	2
Cabinet making	...	...	...	1	Printing	...	2
Chocolates & sweets	...	...	...	1	Pumping Station	...	1
Cotton sewing	...	...	...	1	Raincoat Manufacture	...	3
Electricity generation	...	...	...	1	Sausage Making	...	1
Joinery, wheelwright					Shirt Manufacture	...	1
and plumbing	...	...	...	6	Skin Curing	...	1
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	1	Sports Clothes	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	1	Timber Sawing	...	1
Light Engineering	...	...	...	1	Ulon Manufacture	...	1
Linen & Cotton weaving				2			
TOTAL 47							

c) Other Premises:—

Building and Civil Engineering Operations 7

66 inspections were carried out during the year and contraven-
tions noted were remedied by the persons responsible.

Outworkers

There were 7 names on the August list of outworkers, all
employed in the making of clothes.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes and provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	12	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	39	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	(a) 7	(b) 15	—	—
Total ..	59	66	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	6	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	10	—	1	—

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district. Dry rendering of animal tissues and fat rendering is carried out on the premises, and during the year 24 visits were made. Several complaints regarding offensive smells were received and, after investigation, contraventions were remedied.

DEALERS IN SCRAP METAL

Six dealers are registered under the provisions of Section 86, Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

14 visits were paid to Hairdressers' premises, registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act and all were found to be satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

8 visits were paid in respect of noise nuisances during the year. Offenders were given warnings. Possibly due to the summer weather we suffered, rather less ice cream vendors than usual offended in this respect.

DISINFESTATION

During 1963 a total of 43 premises was cleared of insects by this Department. Visits were also paid to 25 other premises to give advice to householders regarding other types of infestation. Details of treatment carried out are shown below.

Treatments Carried out to Eradicate Insect Nuisance

Classification	Number
Ants	1
Bees	2
Cockroaches	2
Fleas	2
Flies	24
Spider Mites	2
Wasps	9
Woodworm	1

RODENT CONTROL

Although it is probable that to completely eliminate rodents from towns similar to Knaresborough is an impossibility, I believe better results than those obtained during the year can be achieved. This however, is entirely dependent on the care taken by the public in not creating favourable conditions for rodents. During the year a case of Weil's disease was notified and in conjunction with the Pests Officer for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods, a survey of 38 premises in the neighbourhood of the patient's farm was carried out. The disease, which is normally transmitted to man by rats, can be serious, and because of this a great deal of time and trouble was spent. Only two minor infestations were found, one of them on the patient's own poultry farm. Treatment was successfully carried out and no further incidence of the disease occurred.

RODENT CONTROL TABLE

Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	3218	450	3683	84
Properties inspected:					
As a result of notification ..	Nil	36	12	48	10
Survey or otherwise ..	15	62	9	71	21
Total ..	15	98	21	119	31
Infestations found:					
Rats—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	6	56	10	72	9
Mice—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	1	1	3	5	2
Control Measures:					
No. of treatments carried out by Local Authority..	7	57	1	77	11
Total treatments carried out ..	7	57	13	77	11
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Works ..	Nil	2	2	4	5

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Seven Caravan Sites are licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. One Chalet site is licenced under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. With the exception of two caravans, which are licensed on an individual basis for residential use, all the sites are for holiday use during the summer months. The sites are very popular, and much work has been carried out to improve the existing facilities.

61 visits were paid, on a routine basis, to the sites during the year. The following shows the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

The Close, Manse Lane	...	...	...	1 Caravan
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site	...	...	...	42 Caravans
Holmestead Camping Site, York Road	...	...	...	35 Caravans
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road	...	...	...	200 Caravans
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road	...	...	...	45 Caravans
Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road	...	...	...	30 Caravans
Riversmead, York Road	...	...	...	7 Chalets
Stoneface Farm, Forest Moor	...	...	...	1 Caravan

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year 29 timed observations were taken of Industrial Chimneys, and on four occasions dark smoke was emitted for a period longer than permitted under the Clean Air Act, 1956. The persons reponsible were notified and no further nuisance was caused.

HOUSING

After a Public Inquiry held in February, the Briggate Compulsory Purchase Order and the Fisher Gardens Clearance Order, were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. At the end of the year some 12 families had been re-housed from the area, and it is expected that the remainder will be re-housed early in the New Year into the last block of flats, which is nearing completion.

Unfit Houses

A total of four houses were closed during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings.

Overcrowding

Two cases of Statutory Overcrowding occurred during the year, which were abated by means of Informal Notice.

Improvement Grants

Seven applications for Standard Grants and twelve applications for Discretionary Grants were approved during the year. This presents a more encouraging picture than that of 1962, but it is still not a good enough response and by means of vigorous work being carried out to the end of the year, it is hoped that numbers of applicants for Grants will increase.

Advances for Acquiring or Constructing Houses

Advances were made in respect of fourteen properties during the year, and a total amount of £20,865 was paid.

New Houses

The Council completed the erection of 12 flats during the year, as part of the scheme to re-house tenants from the Briggate and Fisher Gardens Clearance Areas. Private Builders erected 87 houses for sale.

Council Houses

The Council owns 734 houses, comprising 463 Post-war and 271 Pre-war types. The reconditioning programme in respect of the older Pre-war houses continued during the year.

Council House Applications

The number of application for Council house accommodation at the end of the year was 197.

FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

The following table gives the types and numbers of the food premises in the District:—

Bakeries	4	Ice Cream Manufacturers...	9
Butchers	8	Licensed Premises	23
Catering	37	Market Food Traders ...	15
Clubs	4	Pork Butchers	2
Confectioners	25	Poultry Dealers	6
Fish & Chip Shops ...	9	Preserved, Pickled Meat	
Fish, Greengrocery and		etc.	19
Fruit	9	Residential Homes	2
Food Hawkers	7	Sale of Ice Cream	67
Food Preparation Room	1	School Canteens	3
Greengrocery & Fruit ...	6	School Canteens (con-	
Grocers	35	sumption only)	4
Hospital Kitchens	3	Slaughterhouses	1

List of Improvements and Unsatisfactory Conditions Remedied in Food Premises in 1963

(a) Structural					
Walls and Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	..	1
Satisfactory ventilation provided	...	...	...		1
Sanitary Accommodation improved or repaired	...				5
(b) Equipment and Practices					
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	2
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	...	...	...		4
First Aid equipment provided	...	...	...		3
Warnings re smoking in food room		...	...		1
Refuse accommodation improved	...	...	...		14
Utensil washing technique improved		...	...		9

Milk

During the year, it was noticed that the consumption of raw milk in the district appeared to be increasing. This may be due to consumer resistance to homogenized milk as a result of the strong “natural food” campaign during 1963. It has been estimated that about 300 substances are added to our foods in the form of preservatives, colouring matters, etc., and I have some sympathy with the views of people who feel that this trend may be going too far. Inded, I have forebodings that the day may soon be coming when—as in America—no table will be complete without its shaker of meat tenderiser in addition to the usual salt, pepper and mustard.

The point must be made, however, that raw milk—whatever charming picture may be conjured up of apple cheeked milk maids and contented cows—is not a completely safe commodity. Milk is an ideal vehicle for many disease organisms and demands the most scrupulous attention to hygiene on the part of the producer. Given all this, should a cow be affected with one of various diseases, the chances are that organisms will be excreted in the milk. A case in point is that of Brucellosis. The causative organism *Brucella abortus*, gives rise to abortion in cattle, and to undulant fever in humans. Towards the end of the year, samples from a dairy herd in the district indicated the presence of br. abortus in the milk and a Pasteurisation Order was placed on the herd. Final results were not available at the end of 1963.

At the present time, there is nothing to stop a Farmer selling animals, which he knows to be affected, on the open market. Whilst the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has a vaccination

scheme for cattle, this merely deals with calving difficulties in cattle and does not exclude the possibility of brucella organisms being present in the milk. In common with other Public Health Inspectors, I feel that more stringent control measures to deal with this disease, which is becoming of greater significance, should be provided.

The following are the results of 26 samples of milk taken during the year:—

Test	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	6	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	12	—	12	—
Pasteurised	8	—	8	—
Brucellosis	Ring Test 6	—	Culture 1	—

Meat

Butcher's Shops

32 inspections of Butcher's Shops were made during the year, and no serious defects were found. 22 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and other "made up" foods. With one exception, these are all of a minor nature and all connected with retail shops.

Slaughterhouse

Routine inspections were carried out at the Slaughterhouse during the year. It is a small one, serving a local butcher, whose employees carry out the slaughtering and dressing of animals. During the year better facilities for sterilisation of implements were provided and further rendering was carried out.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Seven Slaughterman's licences were issued during the year.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force during the year, altered in many essentials the picture of meat inspection. All meat inspected has now to be marked with an approved type of stamp identifying the Inspector. There is now a legal force defining standards and procedure of meat inspection, replacing the methods which had previously only been suggestions. Most important of all, however, is the introduction of charges to be made at the discretion of the Local Authority for carrying out a meat inspection service. Local Authorities are not forced to charge, but most—including Knaresborough—decided to do so. As far as I know the institution of charges for carrying out Public Health Work has few precedents and, except for some smaller Authorities who have the responsibility of inspecting meat at large bacon factories situate in their area, and on whom difficult inspection work was laid, it is doubtful whether this is altogether a welcome innovation.

As in previous years, 100% meat inspection was carried out. 186 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse to carry out meat inspection. The difficulties often involved in inspecting all animals killed can be appreciated when it is stated that of this number, 89 visits were made outside normal office hours, and of these 27 were on Sundays or Bank Holidays. One of the disappointments felt by many Inspectors about the Regulations, was that no limit was made on the permitted hours of slaughter.

The table shown below gives details of meat found to be unfit on inspection:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Abscesses	93	Immaturity	35
Bruising and Oedema ...	207	Milk Spots	29
C. Bovis	85	Multiceps	4
Cirrhosis	51	Peritonitis	15
Endocarditis	11	Pleurisy	5
Fascioliasis	447	Pneumonia	35
Fatty Degeneration ...	6	Sarcoma	15
Hydatid Disease	34	Telangiectasis... ..	28
Hydronephrosis	10	Tuberculosis	30
Total 1,140 lbs.			

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	297	2	8	747	259	1313
Number inspected	297	2	8	747	259	1313
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	92	2	—	40	29	163
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.0	100.0	—	0.51	11.2	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	2	3
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	0.29	—	—	—	0.8	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ice Cream

72 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage, or sale of ice cream, and during routine inspections conditions were found to be satisfactory. 17 samples were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. These were all placed in Grade 1.

Food Sampling

20 samples of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. Four of these were not satisfactory, but after contact with the dealers involved, an improved standard was obtained. Four samples of potted meat were also obtained during the year and all of these were satisfactory.

Utensil Samples

Swabs were used during the year to take samples from forks and other implements in catering establishments, to check on the cleanliness of those implements which the consumer actually has to place in his mouth. Results varied very much. Reports on swabs taken from some premises showed that the forks etc. were as near sterile as is likely to be possible, but other results are not nearly as good. One check on some forks gave bacterial counts of over 10,000. These tests revealed that while standards of washing up techniques are generally fair, caterers—or at least their staff—must be educated to take the strictest care in dealing with all aspects of food provision. Caterers were advised on the use of sterilants in conjunction with detergents. It might be added that the sample quoted was from premises using a well known detergent powder, which, though it may wash clothes the “whitest of all” is not so satisfactory for kitchen use.

Produce Market

The market was visited 45 times during the year, and 11 warnings were given about food being exposed to contamination. Most of the food in fact offered for sale consists of greengrocery, with one dairy produce stall of a high standard and one wet fish stall.

Food Hawkers

10 Food Hawkers are registered under Section 76 of the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. These comprise: Butcher—1, Confectioners—3, Greengrocery—3, Ice Cream—3.

Unsound Food

The table below shows details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered after examination had shown them to be unfit for human consumption. One of the problems involved with tinned meats in particular, is that whilst some organisms make it relatively easy to detect unsound foods, meats containing salmonella or staphylococci organisms may appear to be perfectly fresh and good. Normally, with the high standard of hygiene in Canneries, there is little danger of diseased or contaminated meat reaching the consumer. However, prepared meats of various sorts demand the highest standards of hygiene on the part of staff in shops, and the handling of these products should be kept to a minimum, tongs and slicers being used at all times and the equipment cleansed immediately after use.

Canned Foods:—

Apples ...	...	...	...	...	...	32lbs.	8oz.
Apricots	...	...	...	...	...	10lbs.	4oz.
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...		8oz.
Chicken Soup	...	...	...	...	...		15oz.
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	...	52lbs.	
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	30lbs.	8oz.
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	4lbs.	
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	6lbs.	
Minced Pork	...	...	...	...	...	54lbs.	
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	40lbs.	8oz.
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	1lb.	
Pears ...	...	...	...	...	...	11lbs.	7oz.
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	13lbs.	
Pineapple Slices	...	...	...	...	...	3lbs.	
Plums ...	...	...	...	...	...	3lbs.	8oz.
Prunes ...	...	...	...	...	...	6lbs.	5oz.
Sago Pudding	...	...	...	...	...		12oz.
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...		15oz.
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	5lbs.	
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	2lbs.	8oz.
Tomato Soup	...	...	...	...	...	5lbs.	5oz.

Butcher's Meat:—

Lamb ...	...	...	...	...	...	40lbs.
Shoulder Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	16lbs.
Steak ...	...	...	...	...	...	315lbs.

Frozen Food:—

Beans ...	...	...	...	...	...	25lbs.
Beef Burgers	...	...	...	...	...	16lbs.
Cakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	10lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	40lbs.
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	50lbs.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

1st April, 1963—31st March, 1964

Collection of Refuse

Refuse was collected from 3,747 properties within the town, an increase of 99 over the previous year.

Collecting Vehicles

The collection of refuse was carried out by rear loading fore-and-aft tipping vehicles, with a total carrying capacity of 30 yards. The vehicles were maintained by a local garage at a cost of £350. This figure included some major repairs and replacements which made it rather higher than that of the previous year. However, considering that one of the vehicles is now nearly 11 years old, it can only be expected that the cost of maintenance will keep on increasing, and I believe that this cost is kept down to this level by the careful servicing of drivers.

Trade Refuse

One bin is collected free per week from trade premises. For each weekly collection, in addition to this, the sum of £1 per annum is charged. Where bulky items are collected, the amount charged is based on the actual cost involved in time and labour.

Tonnage and Frequency of Collection

4,096 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year. 1,280 loads were removed as against 1,240 in the previous year. There was an increase of both the tonnage and the number of loads collected over 1962. The steady growth of the town and the open type of development which is taking place is naturally increasing the length of haul required. All bins are collected from the back doors of properties, and walking time from vehicle to bin is naturally increasing.

Only two collection teams are responsible for the collection of rubbish, and when sickness and holidays are taken into account, the achievement of the weekly refuse collection can be difficult. Refuse collection work is very hard and does not stop because of bad weather. Despite appalling conditions obtaining at the beginning of the year, the work was carried out remarkably well, and the Council expressed their thanks and appreciation. This commendation was well deserved when one considers the daily mileage walked whilst carrying heavy weights in what is at the best of times a dirty job.

4,553 bins are emptied each week.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse is disposed of at the Wetherby Road site by means of Controlled Tipping. Up to the present time this has been carried out by one conscientious man, with the help of hired plant from time to time. As I mentioned in my last report, the time has come when, with the increasing tonnage and bulkiness of refuse, mechanical plant should be used for this purpose. A special report on the refuse disposal service is to be submitted to the Council at the beginning of 1964.

Protective Clothing

Each man employed in the Public Cleansing Department is equipped as follows:—

- 1 Overall Jacket, 2 bib and brace overalls (Annual Issue)
- 1 Proofed Donkey Jacket, 1 pair of Waterproof Leggings (Annual Issue)

Until 1963, the men have been provided with waterproof coats on a 5 yearly basis. However, the coats were not entirely suitable for the purpose of the work involved and the Council agreed to the provision of Donkey Jackets as mentioned above.

Public Cleansing Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1964

The table below shows the cost of the Public Cleansing Services during the financial year ending 31st March, 1964. The cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal in Knaresborough is well below the average for similar towns in England and Wales.

Item	Particulars	Collec- tion	Dis- posal	Totals	Percen- tage of total gross expen- diture
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Revenue Account Gross Expenditure	£	£	£	
	(i) Labour	4,749	833	5,582	77.93
	(ii) Transport	1,131	—	1,131	15.78
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and other buildings ..	50	300	350	4.90
	(iv) Other items	63	37	100	1.39
	(v) Total gross expenditure	5,993	1,170	7,163	100.0
2	Gross Income	105	40	145	
3	Net Cost	5,888	1,130	7,018	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	
5	Unit Costs Gross cost per ton, labour only	£ s. d. 1 2 11	£ s. d. 4 1	£ s. d. 1 7 0	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	5 6	—	5 6	
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton)	1 8 1	5 7	1 13 8	
8	Net cost per 1,000 popula- tion	£ s. d. 629 0 0	£ s. d. 120 14 6	£ s. d. 749 14 6	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	15,71 7 10	301 10 9	1,872 18 7	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10.	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	...	2,488
11.	Population at 30th June, 1963 (Registrar General's Estimate)	... ..	9,360
12.	Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed		1%
13.	Total refuse collected (tons) estimated from regular test weighings	... ..	4,096 tons
14.	Weights (cwts) per 1,000 population per day 365 days per year	... ..	23.96
15.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected		3,747
16.	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	... ..	100%
17.	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point		1.75 (miles)
18.	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	... ..	Nil
19.	Total refuse disposed of	... ..	4,096 (tons)
20.	Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping	... ..	100%
21.	Trade Refuse:—		

	Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 13) Tons
Rents and miscellaneous income		
Refuse Disposal	40	68

